

## 2 CORKING FEATURES

## CARPENTIER'S OWN STORY OF HIS RING CAREER

Begin in Evening World Monday, May 9

## "PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA,"

With Illustrations Posed by Jackie Coogan

BATHLESS, 1-WINDOW HOMES  
COMMON ON THE EAST SIDE,  
APPALLING REPORT REVEALS

Survey of Mulberry Community District Shows Almost Unbelievable Housing Conditions—129 Apartments, 56 With Two Windows and 73 With One, Shelter 598 Persons.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

Most appalling conditions relating to housing are revealed in a study of 600 families, presenting a most poignant picture of "how the other half lives" in actual facts and statistics.

This exhaustive survey was made by the Mulberry Community House and presented to The Evening World in its crusade for better housing and lower rents, which has already resulted in new statutes upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

These 600 families represent 3,313 persons, the average family being made up of 5.5 persons.

Not a single bathroom was found in the home of any of these 600 families, and the practice of bathing is frequently entirely abandoned, not only because there are no bathrooms, but because of the ever-lack of privacy. The kitchen is the only room warm enough for the purpose, and the only room with running water, and it is difficult to find time when it is not occupied by the family.

Truly, to paraphrase, in the centre of death and disease live the 600. And more astounding still is the fact that these are not the poorest families. They represent only the average family living in the Mulberry Community House district.

Fifty-six per cent, or more than half of the 600 families, representing an average family of more than five persons, live in three rooms. Twenty-two per cent. live in two rooms, with an average number per family of 4.6 per cent.

Twenty per cent. of the 600 live in four rooms, the average number of persons in each family being 7. Only 1.6 per cent. live in five rooms, the average number of persons per family being 7.4.

Of the two-room apartments, more than half have only one window and the remaining number only two windows.

In the three-room apartments, forty-nine families have only one window in the entire apartment; ninety have only two windows and 199 have three windows.

In the four-room apartments only eighty-four out of 122 have four windows, twenty-two of this number having but two windows in all the four rooms. Fifteen have three windows in the four rooms, and one of these apartments has only one window in the four rooms.

The average rentals per family are \$12 for two rooms, \$15.50 for three rooms, \$21.50 for four rooms and \$22 for five rooms.

In this research work every family was visited. Concerning the conditions that were developed, Miss Mary A. Francis, head of the Mulberry Community House, makes the following observations:

"Mulberry Community District, which is located in the downtown east side Italian district, is bounded on the east by the Bowery, on the west by Broadway, on the south by Canal Street and on the north by Bleecker Street. It is made up of forty-six city blocks. Seventeen of these are given over to business, thus reducing the residence area to twenty-nine city blocks. In these twenty-nine blocks about 40,000 have their homes. Of this number there are approximately 14,000 children under fourteen years of age. In this congested district there are no parks, no playgrounds, no libraries, and indeed a lack of schools for the large number of children.

"Most of the tenements in this district are of the oldest type, with hallways narrow and close, and the ventilation in most of the bedrooms is possible only through tiny windows opening into the halls. There are also many rear tenements still further shut away from light and air.

"The average apartment consists of very small bedrooms and a large kitchen, the latter used also as a dining room, living room, and in a number of cases at night as a bedroom with several folding beds. The kitchen and usually one bedroom opens either on the street or yard; the other bedrooms admit only such light and air as find their way through the doors, which are constantly open, through sash windows placed into the partitions, and in some cases windows opening into the halls.

"Since the kitchen is the only room which is heated, and the only one in most cases, with the exception of the front bedroom, which is fairly well heated, the doors are always thrown open, with the result that the steam and odors from cooking and washing permeate the entire apartment. The fire-escape is very often completely filled up with boxes and is used as a sort of refrigerator because there is too little room in the crowded apartment.

"The alarming waste of human life through bad housing is without question prevalent in the Mulberry Community District. The community is in great need of a practical and reconstructive housing programme. For indeed, we cannot prevent disease and distress where there is inadequate light and ventilation and bad plumbing. Most of the people are sleeping in interior bedrooms where there is no ventilation.

"This brief study, I hope, will give you some picture of the conditions under which the people of this district are living. However, I wish to state again that these families do not represent the poorest nor the largest of the district."

The following is a summary of the housing of 600 families which were taken at random and live in Mulberry Community District:

## TABLE 1—CLASSIFICATION OF TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS.

Number of families living in two-room apartments.....	129
Number of two-room apartments with two windows.....	56
Number of two-room apartments with one window.....	73
Total number of people living in the 129 two-room apartments.....	598
Average number of people per apartment.....	4.6
Average rental per two-room apartment (per month).....	\$12.00

## TABLE 2—CLASSIFICATION OF THREE-ROOM APARTMENTS.

Number of families living in three-room apartments.....	328
Number of three-room apartments with three windows.....	193
Number of three-room apartments with two windows.....	99
Number of three-room apartments with one window.....	49
Total number of people living in the 328 three-room apartments.....	1,776
Average number of people per apartment.....	5.2
Average rental per apartment (per month).....	\$15.50

## TABLE 3—CLASSIFICATION OF FOUR-ROOM APARTMENTS.

Number of families living in four-room apartments.....	122
Number of four-room apartments with four windows.....	84
Number of four-room apartments with three windows.....	15
Number of four-room apartments with two windows.....	22
Number of four-room apartments with one window.....	1
Total number of people living in the 122 four-room apartments.....	857
Average number of people per apartment.....	7.0
Average rental per apartment (per month).....	\$21.50

## TABLE 4—CLASSIFICATION OF FIVE-ROOM APARTMENTS.

Number of families living in five-room apartments.....	11
Number of five-room apartments with five windows.....	7
Number of five-room apartments with four windows.....	1
Number of five-room apartments with three windows.....	1
Number of five-room apartments with two windows.....	1
Number of five-room apartments with one window.....	1
Total number of people living in the 11 five-room apartments.....	60
Average number of people per apartment.....	5.5
Average rental per apartment (per month).....	\$22.00

How many more centres in New York reveal like conditions?

STOKES TRIAL ENDS;  
BOTH SIDES CLOSE;  
DECISION ON JULY 1

Plaintiff Who Was to Be a Witness Is Still Said to Be Sick.

LAWYERS ARE WARNED.

Justice Finch Rebukes Counsel on Both Sides for Tolls in Court.

Same for the testimony of W. E. D. Stokes, who is sick, the trial ended at 2:45 this afternoon.

Mr. Smyth, counsel for Mr. Stokes and Mr. Littleton for Mrs. Stokes announced they were closed.

The Court instructed the attorneys for both sides to submit briefs before the end of thirty days, giving each side ten days additional in which to reply.

Justice Finch said he did not expect there would be a decision before July 1.

The frequent heated tilts which have occurred between Mr. Littleton and Mr. Smyth, during the trial, today provoked from Justice Finch a threat to fine them both heavily should they persist.

The admonition of the Court came during the testimony of John Vreeland and Haring, a handwriting expert, who was giving his opinion upon the photograph on the register of the Hotel Stanley at Estes Park, Colorado, one of the places at which Mrs. Stokes, accompanied by her children, her sister and Hal Billig, spent a week-end.

Mr. Wellman, chief counsel for Mr. Stokes, sought to show by the witness that there had been a change in the figures showing the assignment of rooms in the hotel, Nos. 114 and 115 being set opposite the names of Mrs. Stokes, the children and other members of the party, and No. 323 opposite that of Billig.

On cross-examination Mr. Littleton pointed out that three different clerks had assigned the rooms, which accounted for the difference in the making of the numerals. At this point Mr. Smyth remarked sotto voce, "Did it take three clerks to fix this up?"

"Just as many as it took to fix up your case," retorted Mr. Littleton. And thereupon the Court took a hand in the interchange of remarks.

"I wish to make it understood," Justice Finch said, "that I shall fine counsel if they persist in these remarks, and I will make the fine enough to be felt, and it will be enforced. Just try it again and see. The Court has been courteous, but don't take courtesy for license."

The testimony of Mr. Haring was based, he said, upon the plan of the building and the placing of the figures in the columns of the hotel register. He was sure that the hand which had made the figures 114 and 115 had not made the 323, but he was unable to state whether there had been an erasure before the 323 was written.

Determination of the position of the camera with which were taken the pictures of Edgar T. Wallace's bedroom and outer windows at No. 18 East 35th Street, which Stokes' attorneys have put in evidence, was the task undertaken early today by Mr. Littleton in cross-examining Lionel Wurta, who took the pictures.

The photographs were submitted to prove that it was possible, as sworn to by two of Stokes' witnesses, to have stood on an adjoining rear extension roof and seen Mrs. Stokes in the bedroom.

Aided by a miniature postcard model of the premises, Wurta sought to make clear just where he had placed his camera to produce, among others, a picture which showed clearly a man sitting on an improvised bed in the apartment and another showing a man standing near a window.

Mr. and Mrs. Zenos Mattoon testified early in the trial that one evening in May, 1914, they saw Mrs. Stokes in this room from the extension roof which was outside their apartment. They had said they saw Mrs. Stokes standing to arrange her hair at a dresser between the two north windows of Wallace's room.

Several of the photographs showed a man standing in the room near the north wall of the building.

When closely questioned Wurta testified today that no pictures had been taken of any one standing directly behind the middle line between the windows. "It wouldn't have been possible to take such a picture," he said.

He further testified that he had taken no pictures from the position of a man standing or sitting on the roof. Mrs. Stokes has made positive denial that she was ever anywhere in the premises No. 13 East 35th Street.

Carroll H. Pratt, an architect, who made measurements to check up the model and also assisted in the taking of the aforesaid photographs, testified that it would have been possible to see part of a human figure standing between the windows, but that no pictures were taken of any one standing in this position.

## Rises From \$10 a-Week Job to Head

## Of the Largest Bank in America

Charles Edwin Mitchell, New President of National City Bank, Believes in Hard Work.

Stillman's Successor in Office From 9 to 6, and Often Walks From Home on 76th Street.

Marguerite Mooers Marshall "As dead as Chelsea"—that's a saying they have over in Massachusetts, around Boston.

And yet out of gray, shabby, indistinguishable Chelsea, Mass.—the town never did anything except almost burn itself up a dozen years ago—has come the exceedingly "live" new President of the National City Bank—Charles Edwin Mitchell, forty-three years old, organizer and President of the National City Company, just elected to the post resigned by James A. Stillman, the headship of what Wall Street calls the "Billion Dollar Bank."

Mitchell is the son of a one-time Mayor of Chelsea, a graduate of Amherst College, and his first job paid exactly \$10 a week.

"In one word," a close friend and business associate to-day summed up the new executive's business philosophy, "he believes in work—work early and late, hard work. He thinks that work, more than any other factor, is what gets a man anywhere."

Here at the bank he is one of the first on hand in the morning, beginning his day a little after 9 o'clock, and he is the last one out in the evening, rarely leaving his desk till after 6. All his life he has worked like that. He is able to do it because he keeps himself physically strong and fit. For though when he works he works hard, yet when he plays he plays hard.

"Golf and walking are his favorite forms of exercise. Every morning in the week he walks from his home at Fifth Avenue and 76th Street to Bleecker Street elevated station. At least two mornings he walks all the way down here to the bank at No. 55 Wall Street."

"He is a real human being and a thorough Democrat. He doesn't care whether a man has a college education or not—about half the men here in the bank are college men and half didn't go to college. He doesn't care about a man's religion, race, social surroundings, political affiliations or any such relationships, provided he can do his job and make good at it. He believes in accepting responsibilities, instead of dodging them."

"He thinks a man should not spread himself out in too many directions. He considers that more effective work may be done by concentrating on one job. This may sound strangely, in connection with the announcement that he now will hold the two posts of head of the National City Bank and the National City Company, but we're all the one big family here."

"His door is always open; he is one of the most accessible persons down here, both to the people in the bank and to the newspaper men—always provided that he personally is not quoted. For he does not care for personal glorification of any sort, and the thing furthest from his thoughts is to pose as any remarkable example of success."

Nevertheless, it is generally admitted downtown that the appointment of a man as young as Mr. Mitchell to a post as important as the presidency of the National City Bank is almost unprecedented thing and indicates that he not only possesses tremendous energy and executive ability but unusual foresight and judgment.

His Amherst friends evidently found these qualities in him, for they elected him to such important positions in the college world as manager of the baseball team, leader of the Dramatic Club and editor of the college weekly. In college too he gave proof of his probable development along business lines by becoming especially interested in economics.

His first job was a ten-dollar-a-week post in Chicago, with the Western Electric Company. Before he left Amherst his father's financial fortunes had declined, and he eked out his first small wage, as a business beginner, by doing overtime work at the large sum of 50 cents per night.

On some evenings he also studied in a commercial school, and studied law. Naturally, he earned prompt promotion. He went to the head of the credit department and finally to the New York office, where he was shifted from post to post in order to gain a thorough understanding of the whole business. At this time he made a special study of electrical engineering.

Becoming greatly interested in the new business ideal of combination, he suggested to a certain New York banker his plan for bringing together the component parts of an important

CHAS. EDW. MITCHELL  
PHOTO BY PIRIE MACDONALD

industry. The banker promptly invited the young man to become his assistant and representative in various enterprises. His acceptance of this post marked his real entrance into downtown business life in New York.

He formed his own company for financing business enterprises in 1911, and was making a success of it when he was asked to put on its feet the newly formed National City Company. He felt that the work would fulfill in the highest degree his business ambitions. Now, in addition to his most competent performance of this job, he takes on the duties of head of America's largest national bank—and, fond as he is of work, he probably will have as much as even he cares to handle!

MINER DOLLS UP  
AND WINS A WIFE

Picture Bride Balked at Him Yesterday, Kisses Him Twice at Marriage To-Day.

After a night's thoughtful deliberation, Ruzica Romelvic, a pretty Croatian "picture" bride, clasped her mind about marrying her coal miner lover, Rade Vuletic, who left his pick and shovel at Manassett, Pa., and met her for the first time at the Marriage License Bureau yesterday, and Deputy City Clerk John R. Dalton, with the aid of an interpreter (Dalton doesn't speak Croatian fluently) tied the knot to-day.

When Ruzica met Rade yesterday the coal miner didn't appeal to her romantic fancy. He is big-bodied, heavy shouldered and bashful. She is well educated.

To-day she was all smiles. Vuletic had a haircut during the night; his nails were polished and his shoes brightly shined.

When Deputy Clerk Dalton pronounced them man and wife, he instructed the interpreter to tell them to shake hands. The bride did not understand and jumped up and kissed Vuletic. The bridegroom placed a ring on her finger—and she kissed him again.

SIMPLE WEDDING  
IN DUPONT FAMILY

Mrs. Paul Wilson to Be Married at Wilmington to Douglas Buck of That City.

The culmination of a romance which began in their school days will be the wedding to-morrow of Mrs. Paul Wilson, second daughter of Gen. F. Coleman Dupont, and Douglas Buck, of the Mill, the Dupont estate in Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Wilson has been a widow for four years and has two children—Paul Jr., aged six, and Alice Dupont, four.

Because of the Du Pont family being in mourning for the death of Eleuthere Franca de Nemours, the seventeen-year-old son, who died last year, the wedding will be very simple. None but the immediate family of the bride and bridegroom being present.

Among the brides relatives who will be present are Mrs. Edith Holladay Mead, the oldest daughter of Gen. du Pont; Mrs. John Donnellson of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, who was Renee du Pont, and Frank du Pont, whose bride was Catherine Clark of Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. Wilson, who was married when she was but sixteen years old, is now twenty-seven. The bridegroom is a Wilmington business man.

## Self-Confessed Hold-Up Man Gets Seven-Year Sentence

Frank Fiorelli, an ex-convict, who gave his address as No. 3 Jones Street, was sentenced to seven years and six months in Sing Sing by Judge Taft in General Sessions to-day, on a conviction of second degree robbery. On April 12 Fiorelli confessed that with another robber he held up Max Goldstein, driver of a laundry wagon, in front of No. 178 Second Street, and robbed him of \$25. Goldstein claimed Fiorelli, knocked him down and tied a handkerchief around his head. He then turned him over to a police officer. The other robber

INTERMYER URGES  
JAIL SENTENCES FOR  
GUILTY BUILDERS

He Describes Them as "Flagrant, Persistent and Defiant Offenders."

Samuel Intermyer addressed the Lockwood committee to-day, urging jail sentences for the members of the Mason Builders' Supply Association and the Builders' Supply Association, who have entered pleas of guilty to indictments charging violation of the Donnelly Act.

Nineteen individuals and thirteen corporations have pleaded guilty, among the individuals being John A. McCarthy, political and business partner of Charles F. Murphy; James A. Philbrick and Wright D. Goss, "the brick kings."

Mr. Intermyer recalled that at the outset of the Lockwood prosecutions he asked leniency for some members of the "Limestone Ring," in spite of opposition from former Senator Kaplan, as a means to "set" John T. Hottel and others who have since been "got."

The members of the group now awaiting sentence were "flagrant, persistent, and defiant offenders," Mr. Intermyer said, and his own view was that they should be severely punished.

He asked the committee to "direct or request him to ask the Attorney General to make representations to the Court as to its sense of the proper punishment of these guilty persons."

## TO RULE ON SUGGESTION TO-MORROW.

Members of the committee indicated that they were in agreement with Mr. Intermyer. An executive session will be held to-morrow to decide upon the form to be taken by Mr. Intermyer's protest as Deputy Attorney General and counsel to the committee in opposing lenient sentences.

Frank S. Hanley, \$11,000 a year secretary of groups of open price manufacturers at No. 261 Broadway, continuing his testimony to-day was warned by Mr. Intermyer that his refusal to waive criminal immunity would not protect him from application of the Sherman law by the United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Hanley, weary of eye, despondent of voice and melancholy all over his high domed head, said: "Yes, I know! I know!" and shook his head as he sees an \$11,000 job vanishing into the mists beyond the dawn.

Mr. Hanley's companies are: 1. The National Committee of Confederate Supply Associations, made up of (a) the Central Supply Association, (b) the Eastern Supply Association, (c) the Sanitary Pottery Association, (d) the Enamelled Ware Manufacturers' Association; and (e) the Range Boller Manufacturers' Association; 2. The Eastern Supply Association, including many firms manufacturing and dealing in plumbing supplies, and a member of the National Committee; 3. The Plumbing Supply Association of New York, the local bureau; 4. The Greater New York Association of Jobbers in Plumbing and Steam Heating Supplies.

One estimate of the total annual sales of the member concerns of these groups to housebuilders is \$300,000,000. Mr. Intermyer's examination in the early session to-day was directed to securing admissions that by apparently innocent "standardization" of products the association enforced uniformity of production of range boilers and prices and labelled all the products with a trade mark "Noca" for "National Committee."

Mr. Hanley said his associations had at one time about one thousand firms as members. The Southern Iron Pipe Association, the Brass Manufacturers and others have dissolved or reorganized since the Lockwood Committee has been active.

As among his clients, said Mr. Hanley, were the Jordan L. Mott Company and the Crane Company, the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the trade.

## SCHOOL TO TEACH INNOCENT PLUMBERS.

The supply companies maintained a Trade Extension Committee to "make better business men of plumbing contractors throughout the country." This "school" is at Evansville, Ind.

Q. It was educational—to teach

EDNA ALEXANDER  
ENGAGED TO WED  
ADALBERT VOLCK

MISS EDNA ALEXANDER

Kingston Girl Will Become Bride of Mme. da Gama's Son on May 11.

Miss Edna Mae Alexander of Kingston, Jamaica, is to be the bride of Adalbert George Volck, a son of Mme. da Gama, wife of Domico da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador to Great Britain and for nine years Ambassador to the United States. The wedding is to take place May 11 in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bruce, uncle and aunt of the prospective bride at No. 114 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Miss Alexander is seventeen years old and while attending school in this country lived at Montclair. Mr. Volck and his younger brother, Morris, are the sons of Mme. da Gama, by her first husband, Arthur Hearn was her second husband, and on his death she inherited his fortune. She became the wife of Senhor da Gama in 1912 at a ceremony performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary.

plumbers the lovely advantages of uniformity of prices? A. Oh, no. Q. What is its course? A. I believe the president, Mr. Wanley, has arranged for courses in two Western universities.

Q. Where are the universities and when do the master plumbers get time to attend them? A. The Extension Committee sends field lecturers, or eight-out on the road all the time.

Q. Isn't this educational stuff just a blind for a propaganda to enforce uniform high prices? A. I would not say so.

"I would," said Mr. Intermyer. Mr. Intermyer showed the witness a circular sent from the Hanley office in August, 1919, telling all clients that all cheap materials were to be eliminated. He asked if this meant elimination of cheaper grades though authorized by municipalities, and if it didn't show that "standardization" had become the curse of the building trades, making it impossible for a man of moderate means to build a modest home?

Major F. H. Le Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, asked leave to take the stand. He wanted to deny he was responsible for the procedure by which members of Aldermanic committees sign reports in blank—never seeing the reports until they are presented before the full board. He pointed out he was a member of no committees and was not responsible for their methods.

Charles L. Bennett, purchasing agent for Pierce, Butler &amp; Pierce, manufacturer and assembler of ranges, radiators and boilers, said that iron fittings advanced from 75 in 1912 to \$7.63 in 1920. Other prices had advanced in proportion.

Mr. Intermyer undertook by recalling Mr. Hanley, the morning witness, that the "open price" association had a lot to do with these increases.

106 MEN CLEARED  
OF SUSPICION AS  
DRAFT EVADERS

Indictments Quashed, But U. S. Takes Up Cases of 462 Others in Brooklyn.

Charges against 106 alleged slackers were withdrawn in the Federal Court at Brooklyn to-day by United States District Attorney Ross at the direction of the Attorney General.

Mr. Ross requested Federal Judge Chaffield to quash indictments against these men because, he said, it had been found their names were put on the draft dodgers' list by mistake. Either their draft boards made the error, he continued, or the men were actually in service by enlistment at the time they were supposed to fill out their questionnaires.

Three charges of men failed to comply with the draft; those who failed to register, those who failed to report for physical examination and those who failed to entrain. Technically, the last class is composed of deserters.

So far, 500 men in the district have been investigated and bench warrants have been issued for 18. Four, all cripples, have pleaded guilty. The cases of the other 462 have been turned over to the Department of Justice for investigation.

ONE-ELEVEN Cigarettes To tell you of the care in blending tobaccos for ONE-ELEVEN Cigarettes would be highly interesting But just buy a package and find out.

"111" 20 cigarettes 15¢

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**Evangeline Chocolates**

An achievement in candy making  
The supreme gift box  
One dollar the price

Made and sold exclusively by United Retail Candy Stores  
*"Happiness in Every Box"*